SEPTEMBER 23, 1756. [Numb. 1161.]

The SOUTH-CAROLINA Gazette.

LONDON, June 29.

The French king's declaration of war againſt the King of England, dated at Verſailles June 9, 1756, *and proclaimed at Paris the* 16th.

By the king.

ALL Europe knows that the king of England was, in 1754, the aggreſſor againſt the poſſeſſions of the king in North America; and that in the month of June, laſt year, the Engliſh navy, in contempt of the law of nations, and the faith of treaties, began to exerciſe the moſt violent hoſtilities againſt his majeſty's ſhips, and againſt the navigation and commerce of his ſubjects. The king, juſtly offended with this treachery, and the inſult offered to his flag, ſuſpended, during eight months, the effects of his reſentment, and what he owed to the dignity of his crown, only thro' the fear of expoſing Europe to the calamities of a new war. 'Twas with this ſalutary view that France at firſt only oppoſed the injurious proceedings of England by the moſt moderate behaviour. At the time that the Engliſh navy was taking, by means of the moſt odious violences, and ſometimes by the baſeſt artifices, the French ſhips that ſailed with confidence under the protection of the public faith, his majeſty ſent back to England a frigate which had been taken by the French navy, and the Engliſh ſhips continued their trade unmoleſted in the ports of France. At the time that the French ſoldiers and ſailors were treated with the greateſt ſeverity in the Britiſh iſlands, and that the behaviour, with reſpect to them, was carried beyond the bounds preſcribed by the law of nature and humanity to the moſt rigorous rights of war, the Engliſh travelled and inhabited freely in France, under the protection of that regard which civiliſed people reciprocally owe to each other. At the time that the Engliſh miniſters, impoſed upon the king's embaſſador by falſe proteſtations, at that very time they were putting in execution, in all parts of North America, orders that were directly contrary to the deceitful aſſurances that they gave of an approaching accommodation. At the time that the court of London was draining the arts of intrigue, and the ſubſidies of England, in order to ſtir up other powers againſt the court of France, the king did not even require of them thoſe ſuccours which, by guaranties and defenſive treaties, he was authoriſed to demand; and only adviſed them to ſuch meaſures as were neceſſary for their own peace and ſecurity.

Such has been the conduct of the two nations. The ſtriking contraſt of their proceedings ought to convince all Europe of the views of jealouſy, ambition, and avarice, which incite the one, and of the principles of honour, juſtice, and moderation, upon which the other behaves. The king was in hopes that the king of England, purely from a conſideration of the rules of equity and his own honour, would have diſavowed the ſcandalous exceſſes which his ſea-officers continually committed. His majeſty had even furniſh'd him with an opportunity of ſo doing, in a juſt and becoming manner, by demanding the ſpeedy and entire reſtitution of the French ſhips taken by the Engliſh navy, and had offered him, upon that preliminary condition, to enter into a negotiation with regard to the other ſatiſfactions which he had a right to expect, and to liſten to an amicable reconciliation of the differen[illegible] concerning America.

The king of England having rejected this propoſition, the king could not but look upon his refuſal as the moſt authentic declaration of war, as his majeſty had declared he ſhould do in his requiſition.

The Britiſh court might therefore have diſpenſed with a formality which was become unneceſſary; a more eſſential motive ſhould have engaged it not to ſubmit to the judgment of Europe the pretended grievances which the king of England alledged againſt France, in the declaration of war which he cauſed to be publiſhed at London.

The vague imputations contained in that work have in reality no foundation, and the manner in which they are ſet forth would be ſufficient to prove their weakneſs, if their falſity had not already been ſtrongly demonſtrated in the memorial which the king cauſed to be delivered at all courts, containing the ſubſtance of the facts, with the proofs thereof, as far as relates to the preſent war, and the negotiations which preceded it.

There is nevertheleſs one important fact, which is not mentioned in that memorial, becauſe it was impoſſible to foreſee that England would carry, ſo far as ſhe has done, her want of delicacy in finding out ways to impoſe upon the public. The affair in queſtion is the works erected at Dunkirk, and the troops which the king cauſed to be aſſembled upon the ſea-coaſts.

Who would not think by the king of England's declaration of war, that theſe two motives occaſioned the order he gave to ſeize at ſea the ſhips belonging to the king and his ſubjects? And yet no body is ignorant that the works at Dunkirk were not begun upon till after the taking of two of his majeſty's ſhips, which were attacked in a time of full peace by a ſquadron of 13 Engliſh men of war. It is likewiſe equally known by every body, that the Engliſh marine had ſeized upon French ſhips for above 6 months, when towards the end of February laſt, the firſt batalions that the king ſent to the ſea coaſts began their march.

If the king of England ever reflects upon the treachery of the reports that were made to him upon both theſe occaſions, how can he forgive thoſe who occaſioned him to advance facts, the ſuppoſition of which cannot even be coloured by the leaſt ſpecious appearance?

What the king owes to himſelf, and what he owes to his ſubjects, has at length obliged him to repel force by force; but being faithfully attached to his ſentiments of juſtice and moderation, his majeſty has only directed his military operations againſt the king of England, his aggreſſor; and all his political negotiations have been carried on with no other view but to juſtify the confidence which the other nations of Europe place in his friendſhip, and in the uprightneſs of his intentions.

It would be needleſs to enter into a more ample detail of the motives which forced the king to ſend a body of his troops into the iſland of Minorca, and which at preſent oblige his majeſty to declare war againſt the king of England, as he does hereby declare it, both by ſea and land.

By acting upon principles ſo worthy of determining his reſolutions, he is ſecure of finding, from the juſtice of his cauſe, the valour of his troops, and the love of his ſubjects, thoſe reſources which he has always experienced on their part; and he relies principally upon the protection of the God of armies.

His majeſty orders and enjoins all his ſubjects, vaſſals and ſervants, to fall upon the ſubjects of the king of England, and expreſſly prohibits all communication, commerce and intelligence with them, upon pain of death: In conſequence of which his majeſty revokes all permiſſions, paſſports, ſafe conducts, &c. contrary to theſe preſents, whether granted by his majeſty, or any of his officers, further commanding the admirals and marſhals of France, and all ſea and land officers, to ſee that the contents of this declaration be duly executed within their ſeveral juriſdictions, for ſuch is his majeſty's will, as it is, that theſe preſents be publiſhed, and fixed up, in all the towns and ſea ports

of

of this kingdom, that none may plead ignorance thereof. Done at Verſailles the 9th of June, 1756.

Sign'd LOUIS.
And underneath Rouille.

BRUSSELS, June 10.

The preamble of the treaty concluded between the courts of Vienna and Verſailles on the 1ſt of May laſt, is as follows:

IN the name of the moſt holy and undivided Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt. Amen. Be it known to all whom it doth or may in any wiſe concern, that his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, and her majeſty the empreſs queen of Hungary and Bohemia, having concluded a convention or act of neutrality which has this day been ſigned by their reſpective miniſters plenipotentiary, with a view to hinder the flames of war that may be kindled by the differences between France and England about their reſpective poſſeſſions in America from ſpreading, and diſturbing the harmony and good underſtanding which now happily ſubſiſts between their majeſties.

His moſt Chriſtian majeſty, and her majeſty the empreſs-queen, perſiſting in ſo ſalutary views, and deſiring to ſtrengthen more and more, and perpetuate the bands of the moſt ſincere and perfect union, have thought it neceſſary to add to the above neutrality, a treaty of friendſhip and union, purely defenſive, and no ways tending to the prejudice of any other power; with the ſole view of eſtabliſhing peace on a more ſolid foundation in their reſpective kingdoms and eſtates, and of contributing as much as lies in their power, to the maintaining of the general tranquility. To this end his majeſty has named and authoriſed the moſt illuſtrious lords Anthony Lewis Rouille, &c.

The firſt article imports, That there ſhall be a ſincere and conſtant friendſhip and union between his moſt chriſtian majeſty and the empreſs queen of Hungary and Bohemia, their heirs and ſucceſſors, kingdoms, eſtates, provinces, countries, ſubjects and vaſſals, without exception.

By the ſecond, The treaty of Weſtphalia in 1648, and all ſubſequent treaties, particularly the aforeſaid convention of neutrality with this treaty, are renewed and confirmed.

By the third, The empreſs queen guaranties all the French king's dominions in Europe, againſt all powers whatſoever, and for ever, the caſe of the preſent war between France and England only excepted.

By the fourth, The French king guaranties all the queen's dominions without exception, according to the order of the pragmatic ſanction.

By the fifth article, The contracting powers are to employ in concert their good offices to prevent a threatened invaſion of the dominions of either.

By the ſixth, If either be attacked the other is to furniſh a ſuccour of 24 000 men, the caſe of the preſent war between France and England only excepted.

According to the ſeventh article, This ſuccour is to conſiſt of 18 000 foot and 6000 horſe, which are to march in ſix weeks after requiſition is made by the party attacked, or threatened with an invaſion. Theſe forces are to be paid by the party that furniſhes them, and the other is to give them winter quarters. But the party intitled to make the requiſition may make a demand of money as an equivalent for the troops; which ſhall be paid monthly after the rate of 8000 florins of the empire for each 1000 foot, and 24,000 for each 1000 of cavalry.

By the eighth article, Their majeſties reſerve to themſelves a power of inviting in concert other powers to take part in the preſent treaty, which is purely defenſive.

According to the ninth and laſt article, The Ratifications of this treaty are to be exchanged in ſix weeks from the time of its being ſigned.

This treaty was preceded by the following convention of neutrality, which was ſigned the ſame day.

THE differences between his moſt Chriſtian majeſty and the king of Great Britain, concerning the limits of their reſpective poſſeſſions in America, ſeeming more and more to threaten the public tranquility, his moſt Chriſtian majeſty and the empreſs queen of Hungary and Bohemia, who equally deſired the unalterable duration of the friendſhip and good underſtanding that now ſubſiſts between them, have thought neceſſary to take proper meaſures for that purpoſe.

To this end, the empreſs queen declares and promiſes, in the moſt ſolemn and binding manner, that ſhe will not, either directly or indirectly, take any part in the above differences, in which ſhe is no way concerned, but on the contrary ſhe will obſerve an exact and perfect neutrality during the whole time of the war that may be occaſioned by the ſaid differences between France and England.

His moſt Chriſtian majeſty on his part, far from deſiring to engage any other power in his private quarrel with England, reciprocally declares and promiſes, in the moſt ſolemn and binding manner, that he will, on no pretext or reaſon whatſoever, attack or invade the Low-Countries, or any other kingdoms, ſtates, or provinces under the dominion of her majeſty the empreſs-queen; as likewiſe neither directly nor indirectly injure her poſſeſſions or rights; which her majeſty doth in the ſame manner promiſe with reſpect to the kingdoms, ſtates, and provinces of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty. This convention or act of neutrality ſhall be ratified by the empreſs queen within the ſpace of ſix months, or ſooner if poſſible.

In witneſs whereof, &c.

LONDON, July 1.

State of the Engliſh and French fleets in the late action in the Mediterranean, with the number of perſons killed and wounded in each ſhip.

ENGLISH.

Ships.	*Guns*	*Commanders.*	*Kill.*	*Wo.*
Ramillies,	90	Admiral Byng Capt Gardiner,	0	0
Buckingham,	70	Rear-Adm. Weſt, Capt. Everit,	3	7
Culloden,	74	Ward,	0	0
Captain,	70	Catford,	6	30
Revenge,	70	Cornewall,	0	0
Lancaſter,	66	Edgecumbe,	1	14
Trident,	64	Durell,	0	0
Intrepid,	64	Young,	9	39
Kingſton,	60	Parry,	0	0
Princeſs Louiſa,	60	Noel,	4	13
Defiance,	60	Andrews,	14	45
Portland,	50	Baird,	6	20
Deptford,	50	Amherſt,	0	0
	848		43	168
Frigates.				
Cheſterfield,	44	Lloyd,		
Experiment,	24	Gilcriſt,		
Dolphin,	24	———		
Phœnix,	24	Hervey.		
Fortune,	14	Mapleſden.		

FRENCH.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*	*Ki.*	*Wo.*
Le Foudroyant,	80	La Galiſſoniere, Lt. Gen.	2	10
Le Redoubtable,	74	Glandeves, chef d'eſcadre,	12	39
La Couronne,	74	La Clu, Chef d'Eſcadre,	0	3
Le Temeraire,	74	Beaumont,	0	15
Le Guerrier,	74	La Broſſe,	0	43
Le Lion,	64	St. Agnan,	2	7
Le Sage,	64	Duruen,	0	8
L'Orphée,	64	Raimondis,	10	9
Le Content,	64	Sabran,	5	19
Le Triton,	64	Mercier,	5	14
L'Hippotame,	50	Rochemaure,	2	10
Le Fier,	50	D'Herville,	0	4
	796		38	181
Frigates.				
La Junon,	46	Beauſier,		
La Roſe,	26	Coſtebelle,		
La Gracieuſe,	24	Marquizan,		
La Topaze,	24	Carne,		
La Nymphe,	24	Callian.		

A

A late Epiſtle to Mr. C———d, or, A—— B—g's Letter verſified.

The better part of valour is diſcretion, In the which better part I have ſav'd my life. Shakeſpear.

Dear Sir, 'tis with pleaſure the following I write,
and hope you'll impute my miſtakes to my fright.
On the eighth day of *May* we ſet ſail for *Mahon*.
Where we fear'd we ſhould get (as the wind blew) too
ſoon;
I was not in haſte, for 'tis always my way,
To be firſt at a feaſt, and the laſt at a fray.
On the 19th, at noon, we diſcern'd the *French* fleet,
And judg'd we muſt now either beat or be beat:
I was then to windward, and ſuch was my play,
That by ſhifting and ſhifting I ſpun out the day;
On the twentieth again the *French* fleet was in ſight.
And I found that in ſpight of my fear I muſt fight;
On comparing our force, we had one ſhip to ſpare,
And to take the advantage I thought was unfair;
So I order'd the Deptford to get to a diſtance,
But not too far off ſhou'd we want her aſſiſtance.
Mr W—ſt, who loves fighting, behav'd like a man,
Tho' he ſail'd in the rear, yet he fought in the van;
If I fought, you'll believe the engagement was hot,
But I wiſely kept out of the reach of their ſhot.
Th' Intrepid by accident loſing her maſt,
Was a handſome excuſe for retreating at laſt.
A council was call'd, and we all thought it beſt,
As they ſteer'd for the eaſt, we ſhould ſteer for the weſt.
This agreed; leſt their minds, when recover'd, ſhould
alter,
I'm ſailing as faſt as I can to *Gibraltar*:
So have wrote this in haſte, as I thought it expected,
That news of ſuch moment ſhou'd not be neglected.
Do your beſt to enhance my deſerts to the K—,
And in all things (but fighting) believe me
Yours, B—g.

On a certain Moſt Admirable ADMIRAL.

If you believe what Frenchmen ſay,
B——c came, was beat, and run away.
Believe what B——c himſelf hath ſaid;
He fought, he conquer'd, and he fled.
To fly when beat is no new thing;
Thouſands have done't as well as B——c:
But no man did, before B——c ſay,
He conquer'd, and then run away.
B——c therefore is, without a fable,
An admiral *Moſt Admirable!*

VIENNA, June 6.

THE empreſs-queen has declared to Mr. Keith, that in entering into certain engagements with France, ſhe by no means intends to break thoſe which ſubſiſt between her and the king of Great Britain; but that her ſole end is to prevent the flames of war from ſpreading to her dominions.

Peterſburgh, June 12. The French miniſter at this court, has of late made ſtrong repreſentations to our miniſtry, to induce her Ruſſian majeſty to accede to the late concluded treaty, between the courts of France and Vienna, at the ſame time repreſenting the mutual advantages, that would neceſſarily attend ſuch an acceſſion; but this court has thought proper to poſtpone taking any reſolutions, whereupon in the mean time our land and ſea forces are conſiderably augmented, and kept in a readineſs to act on the firſt orders.

Paris, June 14. Orders have been given for all the troops to encamp the 1ſt of July, which lie upon the coaſt of the Channel, and conſiſt of 116 battalions of foot, and 22 ſquadrons of horſe. And the king has lately made a promotion of 27 ſea-captains and 67 lieutenants.

Vienna, June 15. The powers that are to be invited to accede to the treaty concluded at Verſailles the 1ſt of laſt month between this court and France, are, Ruſſia, Saxony, Spain, Naples, Sardinia, Parma, and the States General of the United Provinces. The other courts that may be willing to take part in this treaty, ſhall be admitted on the terms that may be moſt agreeable to their reſpective intereſts, the intention of the contracting parties being to render their alliance uſeful and advantageous to all thoſe who have a mind to ſtrengthen it by their acceſſion.

Vienna, June 19. Our court pays great attention to the ſituation of affairs at that of Berlin; and tho' the laſt diſpatches ſent to our miniſters there were very preciſe, it is thought he will be obliged to come here to receive his final inſtructions.

Paris, June 21. The laſt diſpatches from the Abbe le Maire, the king's miniſter to the diet at Ratiſbon, give ground to hope that all the powers of Germany, as well catholics as proteſtants, except one, will embrace the pacific ſyſtem of the court of Vienna.

Stockholm, June 25. A plot has been diſcovered here for exciting a dangerous revolt, and in ſhort to overturn the form of government, and deprive the ſtates of their ancient liberties, on which account ſeveral perſons have been apprehended.

Berlin, June 23. The under ſecretary of the empreſs queen's miniſter, has thought proper to take himſelf away, in a manner not at all pleaſing to his maſter, and which, in all probability, will make a great noiſe.

We are aſſured, that in conſequence of the turn divers important affairs are taking, a good underſtanding between this court and Ruſſia will be one of the principal effects reſulting from the meaſures taken to reconcile the claſhing intereſts of ſome other great powers.

Paris, June 28. It's poſitively aſſured, that the marquis de Puyſieux quitted the council yeſterday on account of his bad ſtate of health. Marſhal Belleiſle ſets out next thurſday on his grand tour round the ſea-coaſt, in which he will viſit 15 camps that are to be formed next month between Dunkirk and Bayonne.

Another Edition of the Treaty, &c. between the Courts of Verſailles and Vienna.

Bruſſels, June 9. There is not only a convention of neutrality entered into between the empreſs our ſovereign and his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, but alſo a defenſive alliance, wherein it is agreed,

1. That the territories of the houſe of Auſtria, as well in Italy as in the Netherlands, ſhall maintain a perfect neutrality during the term of hoſtilities carried on by the king of France againſt any other power; and that without reſpect to any former alliance.

2. That both parties reciprocally guaranty to each other their reſpective poſſeſſions in Europe.

3 That by this treaty is renewed and confirmed that of the year 1738, relating to the dutchies of Lorrain and Bar.

4 That the parties ſhall uſe their mutual endeavours to obtain an election of a king of the Romans in favour of the archduke Joſeph; and further, in caſe the territories of either be openly invaded, they ſhall do their utmoſt to their reciprocal intereſt.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Co-Partnerſhip of

ALEXANDER RANTOWLE & Company being near expired, all Perſons indebted to them are deſired to diſcharge their reſpective Debts this Crop, and thoſe to whom they are indebted to bring in their Accompts that they may be paid. Their Stock of Goods on Hand conſiſting of great Variety of Articles, ſuch as are uſually imported, are to be ſold *a Penny-worth*, eſpecially for ready Money, at their Store at *Stono*.

Alexander Rantowle, & Comp.

N. B. *Good RICE and INDICO will be received in Payment in* Charles-Town, *at Market Price, by* LENNOX & DEAS.

☞ *The Printer of this Paper will take an* APPRENTICE.

AT *the uſual place in* Charles-Town WILL BE SOLD, *at public vendue, on the 21ſt of* October *next, a tract of land on* Port Royal Iſland, *bounding to the eaſtward on* Parmenter's *creek, and to the ſouthward on a branch of ſaid creek, to the northward on land now or late* William Scott's, *and to the weſtward on lands now or late col.* Wigg's, *containing* 300 *acres more or leſs, belonging to* Hugh Campbell, *and ſeized on execution, by*

CHARLES LOWNDES, *Pro.Mar.*

ALL Perſons to whom the Subſcriber is indebted, are deſired to meet him on friday the 15th day of *October* next, at the houſe of Mr. *John Gordon*, vintner in *Charles-Town*, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when and where he propoſes to lay a ſtate of his affairs before them: In the mean time he deſires them to ſend in to him accompts of what is due by him to them reſpectively, or to JAMES MICHIE, Eſq; in *Charles-Town*. And all perſons indebted to him, are deſired to pay by the above day.

THOMAS LINTHWAITE

RUN *away from the Subſcriber, laſt* May, *a negro wench named* Flora, *about* 25 *years of age, black and luſty, and this country born; had on when ſhe went away, a white negro cloth jacket and petticoat, and a petticoat half oſnabrugs and half check'd linnen: She ſome time ago lived near Mr.* Jenys's *plantation at* Ponpon *near* Parker's *ferry, and alſo near* Willtown, *and I am informed has been ſeen at Mr.* William Harvey's *plantation at* Stono. *Whoever can and does give information of her being harboured, entertained, or employed by any white perſon, ſo that the fact can be proved, and ſuch perſon proſecuted, ſhall have a reward of* Ten Pounds, *and for bringing her to me* Three Pounds, *currency*

BARNABY COCKFEILD.

TO BE SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A Tract of about 440 acres of choice land, ſituate about 3 miles above *Jackſonſburgh*, upon the road leading to *Aſhepoo*. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe, may apply to

John Broadbelt.

ALL Perſons indebted to *Stobo's* and *Wilkins*, at *Jack[illegible]burg*, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame to the Subſcribers in *Charles Town*, by the *firſt* Day of *January* next, as there will then be a Neceſſity of ſettling with the Executors of Mr. *John Wilkins* deceaſed.

ARCHIBALD & RICHARD PARK STOBO.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Joſeph Perry* deceaſed, are deſired to pay to the ſubſcriber; and all thoſe who have demands upon it, to ſend them in atteſted to *Joſiah Perry.*

IMPORTED in the *Prince of Wales*, Capt. *Fell*, from *Briſtol*, and to be ſold by DAVID DOTT, *fine old beer and cyder at* 55 *ſh. per dozen taking two dozen or more, beſt vinegar in jugs,* Briſtol *ſingle refined ſugar, ſtrouds, white plains, oſnabrugs, checks, and* Iriſh *linnen, all which he will ſell at a very moderate advance. He likewiſe continues to ſell good wines of all kinds imported into this province.—A ſtout young negro man, who has been uſed to the ſea, to be ſold; inquire of the ſaid* David Dott.

A Stray black gelding, 12 hands high, and about 8 years old, branded on the off ſhoulder HL in one, and on the mounting ſhoulder ſomething like a pot hook, with ſome ſaddle ſpots, toll'd by Mr *Wm. Barton* on *Black River*, the 28th of *Auguſt* 1756. The owner muſt prove his property before *Thomas Blythe.*

SHUBRICKS, *and Comp.*

HAVE juſt imported in the Brigt. *Caroline*, *Iſaac Cotcock* maſter, from MADERA, a parcel of choice WINES, of the beſt growth; they have alſo *Jamaica* and *St. Kitt's* rum, and muſcovado ſugar: To be ſold cheap.

IMPORTED in the laſt veſſels from *London*, midling and ſuper fine broad cloths, *German* ſerges, beaver, blue and green whitney, ſhalloons and trimmings,—ready made cloaths,—tammies, callimancoes, bombazines, and rich black ſattin,—threads, tapes, ſewing ſilk, ribbands, and womens ſcarlet cloaks,—nails of all ſorts, felling axes, rice ſickles, and moſt ſorts of ironmongery,—beſt cut tobacco,—mens and womens thread, worſted, and ſilk hoſe,—ſtriped and white flannels,—*Turlington*'s balſam, *James*'s fever powders, beſt treacle water in pint bottles, and other family medicines,—ſhoes of all ſorts,—iron wire rice flour and ſifting ſieves,—gloves of all ſorts,—an aſſortment of china,—gunpowder, & ſhot of all ſizes, which, with many other articles, are to be ſold reaſonably, by

JAMES SHARP, & *Comp.*

AS all affairs relating to the copartnerſhip of *Smith*, *Palmer*, and *Sharp*, which ended with laſt year, muſt be ſpeedily adjuſted; I beg the favour of all that are indebted to them, to diſcharge their reſpective accompts, &c. or at leaſt to ſettle them as ſoon as poſſible.

JAMES SHARP.

AS there is an abſolute neceſſity that the affairs of the eſtate of *Robert Dunbar*, late of this province, deceaſed, ſhould be brought to a final ſettlement; and as no manner of regard has been paid to my former advertiſements, I now give notice, that the bonds, notes, and books of accompt of the ſaid deceaſed, are placed in the hands of Mr. *Robert Williams* attorney at law, that the ſeveral debts due thereon may be forthwith got in and collected.

Mary Dunbar, Adminiſtratrix.

A Quarterly Meeting of the *South-Carolina* SOCIETY, will be held at Mr. *Eliſha Poinſett*'s in *Charles-Town*, on tueſday the 5th Day of *October* next, where the Members are deſired to attend preciſely at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon. *By Order of the Society,*

Samuel Prioleau, Clerk.

ROBERT MACKENZIE

HAS imported, in the *Live Oak*, Capt *Rodger*, from *London*, a neat aſſortment of *European* and *Eaſt India* goods: And in the *Succeſs*, Capt. *Thomſon*, from *Briſtol*, white, blue and green plains, ſtriped duffils, white and ſtriped flannels, linſeys, ſwanſkin, bearſkin, and ready made cloaths, to be ſold at reaſonable rates at his ſtore in *Trade-ſtreet*.

TO BE SOLD, for a year's credit, the purchaſer giving ſecurity if required, by the ſubſcriber, a tract of 106 acres of land on *Ediſto-Iſland*, bounding on lands of *Wm. Eddings* and *Wm. Adams* deceaſed. *William Adams.*

TO BE SOLD, on Tueſday the 12th of *October* next, at the plantation of *Benjamin de St. Julien* deceaſed, the houſhold furniture of the ſaid deceaſed, a very good ſtock of cattle, ſome good riding horſes, a neat riding chair; alſo ſeveral very good tracts of land in *St. John's* and *St. Stephen's* pariſhes: Credit will be given for all ſums above 10 *l* 'till *January* next, paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity if required. All perſons having demands on the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to ſend them in atteſted, to

Wm. Moultrie, *Dan. Ravenel*, jun. Admrs.

CHARLES-TOWN, Printed by PETER TIMOTHY.

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SUPPLEMENT To
The *SOUTH-CAROLINA* Gazette.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1756. [Numb. 1161.]

LONDON, July 6.

SOME particular letters from Peterſburgh mention, that notwithſtanding all the earneſt ſolicitations of the court of France, to bring over the Ruſſian empreſs, to accede to the late concluded treaty between the courts of Vienna and Paris, her Ruſſian majeſty has given firm aſſurances that ſhe remains reſolved to maintain the treaties, now ſubſiſting between Ruſſia and Great Britain.

We hear, that in caſe of need, a certain number of Saxon troops will be employed, by virtue of a treaty of ſubſidy, which on that account, is to be renewed with the elector.

It is to be obſerved, that the good old general Blakeney is a man of real religion, who fears God, and hates covetouſneſs; and ſuch men having nothing to fear, but much to hope, have in all ages manifeſted the trueſt courage, and eſteemed it an honour to die in the defence of the liberty and property of their ſeveral countries.

London, July 10. Roger Martin, Eſq; is appointed a rear-admiral.

'Tis ſaid, that there are ſeveral men of war gone to intercept the French Weſt India fleet, conſiſting of upwards of 300 ſhips.

Whilſt all Europe (ſays a letter from Dublin) is in ſuſpence for the fate of Minorca, and admire the glorious behaviour of the governor of St. Philip's, Ireland muſt bear a greater ſhare of the univerſal concern for the brave but abandoned general Blakeney: As ſhe boaſts him a native of the county of Limerick, being born near Kilmalock (for which borough he is now one of the repreſentatives in parliament) 8; years ſince. He had the miſfortune ſeveral years ago to be miſrepreſented as a diſaffected perſon, for his not complying with the views of a certain l—d l——t in this kingdom, and not giving him his vote in the Iriſh parliament; for which he was kept upwards of 20 years without a regiment, which he at length gained merely by merit without parliamentary intereſt.

Toulon, June 18. M. Galiſſoniere keeps his ſtation off Mahon, and has ſo little to fear from the Engliſh fleet, that he has ſent M. Richelieu 6 heavy cannon, with ammunition, to augment our fire againſt fort St. Philip. Beſides the 5 battalions lately ſent to reinforce our army in Minorca, orders are come to ſend over 3 battalions more, M. Richelieu having wrote, that he wants this additional number to make him ſure of ſucceſs in his operations againſt St. Philip's.

Toulon, June 20. We work day and night in fitting out the 5 men of war deſtined to reinforce M. la Galiſſoniere, for which purpoſe there are 6000 men employed. According to the laſt advices from Minorca, the Queen's redoubt had only 2 cannon remaining for its defence. We can perceive great deſtruction there, as alſo that the forts on the right of the caſtle and upon the coaſt, have ſuffered much. All the principal embraſures in the body of the place, except 5 or 6, are deſtroyed. We have 12 batteries, which conſiſt altogether of 84 pieces of cannon, 24 pounders, and 22 mortars. They all began to play on the 6th. Among thoſe batteries are ſome of cannon only, and are made uſe of only to diſmount thoſe of the enemy. The beſieged cannot have leſs than 250 cannon and 40 mortars, to make the defence they did 'til the 9th. This large number enabled them to replace thoſe we ſo often diſmounted, but from that time that has ſo much abated, that they muſt either be in want of ammuntion, or their artillery be rendered unſerviceable, or that they have not men enough left for the ſervice. [*It appears however, that on the* 15*th general Blakeney made ſuch a fire as had not been ſeen before by the oldeſt man in the French army.*]

Paris, July 5. A great number of letters have been received from marſhal Richelieu, the lateſt of which are dated the 21ſt of June: They mention only our have erected new batteries, and the ſituation of our attacks, which make very ſlow progreſs. According to thoſe letters it was intended to make an aſſault upon the queen's redoubt the 28th of laſt month, and they did not expect to be maſters of the place *'til towards the latter end of this month* [July.]

Portſmouth, July 12. Saturday failed into harbour the Severn, capt. Gambier, that came laſt from Jamaica; and yeſterday orders arrived for her to be victualled, and to proceed to the Downs immediately; ſhe was accordingly yeſterday in the afternoon victualled, and 'tis reported ſhe and ſome other ſhips in the Downs are to intercept a convoy of Dutch ſhips with 3 Dutch men of war, going to Breſt with military ſtores, which are determined not to be ſearched.

Hamburgh, June 29. The ſenate has iſſued an ordonance, which enjoins all captains of ſhips bound to France or England, to make affidavit that they have no effects on board but what are ſpecified in their charter-parties, and particularly that they have no contraband goods.

Frankfort, July 1. A report prevails ſtrongly here, that an alliance is on the point of being concluded between the courts of Peterſburgh, London, Berlin, and Turin, in order to balance the new conjunction between the courts of Vienna and Verſailles, which laſt will, it is ſaid, be contended by a marriage between the archduke Joſeph and the princeſs of Parma, to whom the infant duke is to cede all his dominions and pretenſions in Italy, as an equivalent for which he is to have a ſettlement out of the Auſtrian Low Countries.

London, July 13. According to all the advices we receive from Italy, the naval and military preparations in Spain occaſion a great variety of conjectures. It is certain the fleet will put to ſea in Auguſt, it is no leſs certain, that the emiſſaries of France affect to give out, that, notwithſtanding the profound ſecrecy maintained at Madrid, they are not at a loſs for the true meaning of theſe diſpoſitions.

Orders are iſſued for the ſeveral troops who are to form the camps, to begin their march to-morrow.

Letters from Lorrain obſerve, that the French have left no regular troops on that ſide, and the burghers and militia mount guard in the ſtrong towns.

We are told the following particulars of captain Baird, in the Portland of 50 guns, one of Mr. Byng's ſquadron. At the council of war held on board admiral Byng's ſhip, after the engagement of the 20th, when it was deliberated, whether they ſhould attempt to throw in ſuccours to the relief of fort St. Philip, capt. Baird roſe up, and, like a true tar, told them, he ſaw no room for deliberations of ſuch a nature; that if the government had ordered them to throw ſuccours into Hell, he thought it their duty to attempt it; and that he would be the firſt in the fleet to attempt the harbour. He then proteſted againſt any reſolution that ſhould be taken contrary to the above order.

It is ſaid, that letters were received by the laſt mail, which bring an account of the king of Pruſſia's marching 80,000 men, divided into two armies, one into Bohemia, the other into the dutchy of Cleves.— This ſtep is ſaid to have been taken in conſequance of ſome ſecrets worm'd out of the ſecretary of the Imperial embaſſy, who has ſince diſappeared; but we preſume he is to be found ſomewhere, out of the reach of the court of Vienna's reſentment.

Laſt ſunday a great perſonage at Kenſington, declared.

clared, that he had received an account, that there were 10 000 French troops embarking, with a deſign, it is ſuppoſed, to invade this kingdom

The ſudden movements of the trains of artillery, &c. on ſunday, was occaſioned by the arrival of an expreſs from Oſtend; intimating the ſudden preparations of the French for an invaſion, and cautioning to this purpoſe, It is hoped you are ready.

We are aſſured, that his majeſty intends to viſit the ſeveral encampments, and pitch his tent in each; which will greatly reſemble the progreſſes made by many of his predeceſſors, and give infinite ſatisfaction to millions of his faithful ſubjects, who will thereby have ſome opportunity of teſtifying their loyalty to a prince whoſe virtues have rendered him truly the well beloved to free ſubjects, and moſt really popular monarch that ever filled the Britiſh throne

Berlin, July 4 His majeſty always attentive to the ſecurity of his intereſt, and jealous of the leaſt variation in the balance of power in Europe, has taken a reſolution to march a large body of troops into Sileſia.

London, July 15. We learn from Marſeilles and Toulon, that the duke de Richelieu harraſſes them continually with new demands: His laſt was for 8000 cannon balls. The ſiege of fort St Philip, all things conſidered, has coſt more already than any during the laſt war; 18 000 bombs, and 34 000 cannon bullets, having been conſumed, as moſt people think, to very little purpoſe.

Two expreſſes are to ſaid be arrived, 1 from general Blakeney, the other from admiral Broderic or Hawke, the particulars of which have not yet tranſpired.

There is a report this morning, as if the expreſs mentioned to be arrived from Gibraltar, had brought advice, that the gariſon of fort St. Philip had mutinied, and obliged the governor to ſurrender the place on the 29th of laſt month. And further ſays, that admiral Byng was ſtill at Malaga blocked up by the French fleet — *Believe this who will.* — But at the ſame time we are aſſured, upon very good authority, that the Spaniſh embaſſador received letters yeſterday without a ſyllable to countenance this report.

It was confidently ſaid yeſterday, that the French had diſembark'd their troops at Dunkirk, in conſequence of an expreſs arrived there from Paris, with an account of the death of the King *ſit voluntas*, who, it is reported, died of an appoplexy; which if true, it is ſuppoſed the Dauphin will join with the biſhips againſt the parliament, and probably occaſion a civil war in that kingdom, when they will find ſufficient employment for their forces, without ſending any more to America.

Some letters by the Dutch mail brought advice, that his Pruſſian majeſty having learnt, that the empreſs-queen propoſed, with the aſſiſtance of her new ally, the French king, to recover Sileſia, is marching 40,000 men into the dutchy of Cleves, and is himſelf leading 60,000 men into Bohemia, to lay ſiege to Prague.

We learn from Hamburgh, and other places in Germany, that the Hanoverian troops are on the point of encamping at Hamelen, where, it is ſaid, they will be joined by a corps of Pruſſians, and by a body of troops belonging to the duke of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttel. By the frequency of couriers, and the marching and countermarching of troops, and the immenſe ſums employed in recruiting, there appears to be a great fermentation throughout all Germany.

The king of Pruſſia has given orders for his forces to encamp in three different parts.—The firſt and greateſt in Sileſia, to protect that dutchy, the command of which he takes on himſelf; the 2d in Magdeburg, in order to join the Hanoverian forces, in caſe thoſe dominions ſhould be attacked; and the 3d in the dutchy of Cleves.

A letter from Mr Chalmers, merchant at Hamburgh, affirms, that the ſeveral accounts from Toulon and Marſeilles agree, that marſhal Richelieu, in ſome of his laſt expreſſes to Paris, declares fort St. Philip impregnable, and has no hopes of becoming maſter of it, if the Engliſh fleet ſhould defeat M de la Galiſſoniere (who, by the bye, is admiral *Macnamara*, diſguiſed with the former title, taken from his country ſeat of that name); the marſhal therefore deſires his court to reinforce the Toulon fleet, that he might thereby be enabled to block up the fort and ſtarve them out. The above letter is dated the 7th inſtant.

Yeſterday morning, about 2 o'clock, an expreſs arrived from Gibraltar.

Amſterdam, July 6 The empreſs queen's miniſter at the court of Berlin, hath, it's ſaid, received orders to demand that his ſecretary be delivered up to him; and if his demand be not immediately complied with, to come away without taking leave.

DUBLIN, July 20.

BY an officer juſt arrived from England, we are informed, that whilſt he was at the duke of Cumberland's levee, a few days ago, his royal highneſs had received a letter from general Blakeney, in which he aſſured him, that he could, with his preſent gariſon, proviſions, and ammunition, hold out the fort, againſt all the power of the French army, 'till the beginning of Auguſt; and he hoped, that his majeſty would be able to relieve him before that time.

Letters from Berlin, by way of Rotterdam, confirm the account of the king of Pruſſia's marching at the head of a large body of troops towards Bohemia, &c. on an immediate expedition of importance

Some letters poſitively confirm general Blakeney's being in actual poſſeſſion of fort St Philip on the 24th ult and the men in the gariſon were then in the higheſt ſpirits imaginable.

Letters from Barcelona of the 19th and 27th ult. adviſe, that the French had made very little progreſs againſt fort St. Philip, and that they began to repent of their expedition thither.

Letters by the laſt packet give an account, that the French King hath gone mad, and that the Dauphin (other accounts ſay Madam Pompadour) hath aſcended the throne of that kingdom.

By letters from London *by this day's packet, we hear, that the duke de* Richelieu's *ſon was arrived at* Paris, *with an account, that his father was to take poſſeſſion of* St. Philip's *on the 29th; that on the 28th, in the night, the* French *aſſaulted it in four places, but ſucceeded it only in* one, *with the loſs of* 400 *men and* 60 *officers; that general* Blakeney *has deſired* 24 *hours, to bury the dead and think of terms of capitulation, but that* eight *only has been granted him; that the gariſon is thought to be ſafe, and the next in command to the general (ſuppoſed to be col. Jefferies) is priſoner; the remainder of our loſs not known, and the terms of capitulation not yet come over; that Broderick was arrived at Gibraltar the 16th, and Byng in ſight of it the 23d; and that Galiſſoniere was preparing to ſail for Toulon, leaving 3 or 4 ſhips to guard Mahon.*

CHARLES-TOWN, September 23.

Letters from *Wilmington* in *North Caroline*, of the 17th inſtant, ſay, that an Expreſs from Lord *Loudon* paſs'd thro' there a few Days before for this, with an Account of *Oſwego*'s being taken: But that, by a Veſſel juſt arrived, in a ſhort Paſſage, from *Rhode-Iſland*, that Account was contradicted. The ſaid Expreſs not being yet come in, we may juſtly conclude, that it has been over-taken at ſome of the Ferries, and ſtopt.

The ſame Letters add, that *Oſwego* is however beſieged, by 1600 *French* and *Indians*; and that Sir *William Johnſon*, Bart. with 800 or 1000 *Indians*, as well as General *Webb*, was march'd for its Relief. But we cannot depend on theſe Accounts, — yet they *may* be true.

We hear, that Admiral *Knowles*, late Governor of *Jamaica*, in his Paſſage from thence for *England*, put into the *Havanna*, in order to go Home in a *Spaniſh* Man of War, had any been there ready to ſail for *Europe*; and that he was ſaluted by the Cannon from the Forts and Men of War, and received and treated with all imaginable Cordiality and Politeneſs.

The *Sylvia*, Capt. *Boucher*, from *Africa*, for this Port, and another Veſſel, are, we hear, put into *Port-Royal*.

From all the Accounts we are yet poſſeſſed of, we cannot

cannot derive a Confirmation of *St. Philip's* Caſtle having ſurrended or capitulated: On the Contrary, we have ſtill Hopes, that it will never be in the Hands of the *French*.

OBSERVATIONS.

A *French* Account ſays, "Richelieu *intended to aſſault the* QUEEN's REDOUBT *on the 28th of* June, *and that they* themſelves *did not expect to be Maſters of the* CASTLE, *'til towards the End of the Month of* July "—He may have aſſaulted the *Redoubt* accordingly, and *that* only, and may even have been repulſed, with Loſs.

The *laſt* Packet from *London* to *Dublin*, on the 20th of *July*, muſt have been of the 15th; when, had ſo important an Event happened, as is related (from Letters *only*, brought by that Packet) in the *Dublin* Article, the *London* Papers of that Date would have been crowded with it, while they barely mention, (juſt *under* an Article, that tells of the Arrival of Expreſſes, whoſe Contents *had NOT tranſpired*) "*a REPORT, of a Mutiny*, &c." of which, the ſame Paragraph ſays, the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador had received no Account; which very *Report*, it is not improbable, may have been improved with many Particulars before it reach'd *Dublin*. — *Have we not lately had many Reports here, and many particular Circumſtances told to render them credible, when there has not been in Reality the leaſt Foundation for them?* witneſs *Byng*'s imaginary ſecond Engagement, *&c.*

We'll even admit, that Marſhal *Richelieu*'s Son might have been arrived at *Paris*: But, is there not as great a Probability, that he was ſent by his Father, to acquaint the King his Maſter, "*That Gaiſſoniere being reſolved to make the beſt of his Way to Toulon, to avoid Hawke; he alſo ſhould be obliged to abandon Minorca, to avoid the total Deſtruction of his Army,*" as, "*That he was* TO BE *in Poſſeſſion of Fort St. Philip, becauſe General Blakeney* might *have deſired a few Hours to bury his Dead.* And, it is not improbable, that ſuch an Account may have drove his Moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty MAD, if he really is ſo.

MARINE LIST.

No Veſſel *Sailed ſince our laſt.*

Remain Wind bound. The Succeſs, Thomſon, for London; the Lancaſhire-Witch, Smith, for Briſtol; the Pony, Mace, for Winyah; a Spaniſh Schooner, and a Sloop.

Near loaded, or may ſail 'twixt this and our next. The Warwick, Tucker, for Barbados; the Succeſs, Todd, for Briſtol; and the Live Oak, White, for Jamaica.

No Veſſel *entered in, out, or cleared*, ſince our laſt. No veſſel arrived, but the *Hope Dunbibin*, from *C. Fear*.

PRICE CURRENT, as in our laſt.

Price of Flour, and Aſſize of Bread, as it was laſt Week.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAPT. *Dunbibin* having proceeded in his Survey of the Coaſts of *North* and *South-Carolina*, as far as *Winyah*; and being now come to compleat it betwixt that Bar and this, would willing extend it as far as that of *Port Royal*, but the Subſcriptions are not ſufficient to enable him to do it. THOSE therefore that would not ſee ſo neceſſary an Undertaking dropt, or imperfectly executed, may promote it, by calling at the PRINTER's, and ſubſcribing to the Propoſals in his Hands.

THE executors of the laſt will of *Jonah Collins* deceaſed, having finally ſettled all affairs relating to the ſaid eſtate, with the heirs of the ſaid deceaſed; all perſons owing to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to pay the ſame by the firſt of January next to the ſaid heirs

JOHN WOODBERRY,
MICHAEL COCHRAN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all the Officers and private Gentlemen in the REGIMENT of HORSE under the Command of the Hon. *William Bull*, Eſq; That the Uniform Cloathing is regulated in the following Manner, *viz.* all the Coats and Breeches to continue of the ſame Colour as at preſent, but to be *lapelled* with *Buff-coloured* Cloth, *Buff-coloured* Lining and Waiſtcoats: In which Dreſs they are to appear, in *Charles-Town*, on HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, being the 10th Day of *November* next.

By the Colonel's Command,
Samuel Perkins, Adjutant.

THE SUBSCRIBER Gives this public NOTICE, to his Friends and others, that he will ſell off at NINE for ONE *Caſh*, or at a reaſonable Advance on Credit 'till the *firſt* Day of *January* next: By which Time he purpoſes to ſettle all his Accompts; for which End, he begs the Favour of all Perſons indebted to him, either by Bond, Note, or Book-Debt, to ſettle the ſame by that time, or he will be under the diſagreeable Neceſſity of putting them into an Attorney's Hands to ſue for the ſame, as he is going to ſettle in the Country. WILLIAM LLOYD.

At a Meeting of the Board of Juſtices

in Charles Town, September 20th, 1756.

COMPLAINT having been made to this board, that the bakers in *Charles Town* have hitherto neglected to comply with the directions of the act of the general aſſembly of this province *for regulating the aſſize of bread*. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that thoſe who (for the future) ſhall make their bread deficient in weight, or ſhall not ſufficiently bake and mark it, and in every particular comply with the directions of the ſaid act, will not only loſe their bread, but alſo be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour for the ſeveral penalties therein contained.

ANY Perſon who has a good plantation to ſell or lett, fit for RICE and INDICO, and within 40 miles of Charles Town, may hear of one who will either buy or hire, by inquiring of the Printer hereof.

A WHARF to be lett, with 2 able negro men, ſtores, compting-houſe, ſcales and weights, commencing the 1ſt of *October* next. Any perſon inclined to hire the ſame, may treat with

ELIZABETH GIBBES.

TO BE LETT, a large convenient ſhop on the Bay, lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin Stead, and ſeveral large dry back ſtores and cellars: Alſo the houſe wherein the ſubſcriber now lives in Tradd ſtreet. Any perſon inclined to rent either, may apply to WILLIAM GIBBES.

TO BE SOLD at the uſual place in *Charles-Town*, on the *firſt Tueſday* in *October* next, a new deck'd ſchooner that will carry about 120 barrels of rice: Alſo three good boat negroes. For further particulars, inquire of

JOHN M'QUEEN.

TAKEN up, by Mr. *Arthur Baxter* of *Kingston* townſhip, a ſtray dark bay gelding about 14 hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder with ſomething like the half of a flower de luce, with ſome ſpots like ſpur galls on the mounting ſide; the ſaid ſtray has uſed with his horſes for 17 or 18 months paſt. The owner muſt prove his property before THOMAS BLYTHE.

THE Co-partnerſhip of *Lennox* & *Deas*, being now expired, we beg the Favour of all thoſe who are any Ways indebted to us, to take Notice thereof, and provide Payment the enſuing Crop; and thoſe to whom we are indebted, to bring in their Accompts that they may be diſcharged.

Our STOCK OF GOODS on Hand, conſiſting of a Variety of Articles, ſuch as are uſually imported here, are now ſelling off at NINE for ONE Caſh, or at a reaſonable Advance if Credit 'till the 1ſt of *January* next, by which Time we propoſe ſetling all Accompts.

JAMES LENNOX, DAVID DEAS.

N. B. *Good RICE and INDICO will be taken in Payment.*

LENNOX & DEAS

HAVE juſt imported in the *Induſtry*, Capt, *Borland*, from *Briſtol*, white and blue Plains,—ſtriped Duffils and Flannels,—ſingle refined Sugars,—ſhort Pipes in Boxes,—a few very large Iron Pots for Plantation Uſe, and a Parcel of Yard wide *Iriſh* Linnens; all which, as they are now ſelling off their Stock of Goods on Hand at a low Advance, are to be ſold alſo under the common Advance, eſpecially for READY MONEY, or Credit to the 1ſt of *January* or *March* next, as they and the Purchaſers can agree.

JOHN LEWIS, Shoe-maker,

AT the ſign of *the Shoe in Hand* in Church ſtreet, hopes for the cuſtom of country and town gentlemen, as they can no where be ſupplied with neater, ſtronger, and more faſhionable work than his. *N. B.* He purpoſes have a quantity of boots made againſt the winter, that country gentlemen who won't have time to ſtay to have them made purpoſely, may nevertheleſs fit themſelves.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS to be lett at intereſt by the *South Carolina* Society. Apply to *Samuel Prioleau*, Clerk.

SOUTH-CAROLINA. WHEREAS *Lewis Caw* of *St. James's Santee*, in the province aforeſaid, hath exhibited his petition to the chief juſtice and aſſiſtant juſtices of the court of common pleas, ſetting forth, that he is in the cuſtody of the provoſt-marſhal of this province, upon a Capias ad Satisfaciendum, at the ſuit of *Benjamin Addiſon*, for a debt by him ſued for; and that he is ready and willing to make ſurrender, on oath, to any one or more of his creditors, in truſt for the reſt, all and ſingular his eſtate, both real and perſonal, a liſt or ſchedule whereof is annexed to his ſaid petition; and praying to be admitted to the benefit of the acts of the general aſſembly of this province made for the relief of inſolvent debtors: *IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED*, that the ſaid *Benjamin Addiſon*, and all others to whom the ſaid petitioner is any ways indebted be, and they are hereby ſummoned, and have notice to appear at the uſual place of judicature in *Charles-Town*, at the meeting of the court of common pleas which ſhall happen next after *thirty* days from the publication hereof, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid petitioner ſhould not have the prayer of his petition granted.

Sept. 23, 1756. *D. Campbell*, Cl.C.P.

TO be lett or ſold, a 3-ſtory brick houſe in Union-ſtreet, next door to one of Mr. John Paul Grimke's tenements. Any perſon inclinable to leaſe or purchaſe the ſame, may apply to Thomas Smith, ſen. Eſq; in Charles-Town, or to

JOHN PARKER.

JUST IMPORTED in the Brigt. *Carolina*, *Iſaac Colcock* maſter, from *Madera*, and to be ſold by WILLIAM ROPER, a parcel of the beſt WINES, in Hogſheads and Quarter-Caſks.

The Co-partnerſhip of MILNER & LEGER being now expired, this is therefore to deſire the favour of them who are indebted to us to diſcharge the ſame as ſoon as poſſible, and thoſe who have any Demands on us, to bring them in and receive Payment.

JOB MILNER.
PETER LEGER, jun.

JOB MILNER

ACQUAINTS his friends the planters, that he continues the factorage buſineſs in every reſpect, either in the diſpoſal of their crops here, or ſhipping it off for them agreeable to orders, which will be punctually complied with.

PETER LEGER, jun.

ALSO intends to continue the factoradge buſineſs, on the ſame Manner as above, and he takes the liberty to aſſure thoſe (his friends) who ſhall think proper to employ him, they may depend on the greateſt integrity and punctuality.

TO BE LETT cheap,

A Commodious brick houſe in *Colleton* ſquare, having 6 fire rooms, a chair houſe, ſtable, fowl houſe, wood houſe, pantry and other conveniencies: For particulars inquire of

Daniel Crawford.

Who has FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS to let at intereſt, on perſonal ſecurity; which the borrower may keep as long as he pleaſes, provided the intereſt be punctually paid and the ſecurities be ſufficient.

CHARLES-TOWN, Printed by PETER TIMOTHY.

POSTSCRIPT to the SUPPLEMENT To The *SOUTH-CAROLINA* Gazette.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1756. [Numb. 1161.]

LONDON, JULY 1.

BY a *general court* of Sailors, held the 29th of June, 1756, at the Lyon and Anchor in Wapping, it was determined that Mr. Bung, chef d'Eſcadre in the middle ſeas, ſhould be exemplarily puniſhed for cowardice, and the reaſons of ſuch puniſhment be made public. By Order,

T. BOATSWAIN.

1. That he is highly guilty, for ordering the Deptford out of the line, as he ought to have taken all advantages to deſtroy the French, and not riſqued a battle on equal terms, when he could do otherwiſe.

2. Becauſe he did not lead the van, but gave the command and his poſt of honour and danger to his rear chef d'eſcadre; whereas he ſhould have led the van, and by example ſpirited on the other ſhips; which ſhews he did not intend any harm to the enemy.

3. That he might have prevented his ſhips from being raked by the enemy, as he had the windward gage, but did not prevent it.

4 That he ſuffered his own ſhip (according to his own words) to ſuſtain the fire of the enemy for ſome time before he engaged his adverſary.

5. That we ſuſpect this 4th article, becauſe it is impoſſible for 2 capital ſhips to engage, without having a man killed or wounded.

6. That it muſt be owing to ill conduct, for one ſingle ſhip to put the whole line in diſorder by only loſing her fore top maſt; whereas it might have been repaired in a few hours.—N. B. What became of her bowlings, or had ſhe any to her ſails?

7. As the enemy was not to be ſeen for 5 days after, he might have landed his forces, or at leaſt peeped into Mahon; but as he did neither, we think he was afraid of meeting the enemy again off the mouth of the harbour.—But it ſeems it was not his fighting day.

x Dict
1160
p. 8. col 1.

8. By this ill conduct he left the enemy maſters of the ſeas.

9 We look upon his account that the enemy ſailed as 3 to 1, to be a miſtake, owing to a panic; becauſe, if it had been true, they had it in their power, in the attempt they made, to have gained the windward gage, by eating us out of the wind.

10 That it does not appear that Mr. Bung intended any ſkirmiſh, if the French had not rudely begun firing upon his ſhips.

11. That as the ſaid Bung had the windward gage, he might have run cloſe on board the enemy, and with his crowd of ſail becalmed them; the conſequence would have been a victory, as their ſhips could not have edged away 3 feet to 1.

12. As he had 13 ſail of the line to the enemy's 12, and 52 guns more than they, he ought not to have acted as a Fribble, and more eſpecially as Mahon was at ſtake.

For theſe and many more reaſons, we expect he ſhould be brought immediately to the gang-way, to receive his reward for miſdemeanours ſo malignant.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE SOLD at public auction, at the uſual place in Charles-Town, on thurſday the 21ſt of *October* next, between the hours of 11 and 12 before noon, a ſtrong well-built ſchooner, that will carry 130 barrels of rice: Six months credit will be given, on proper ſecurity for the payment, if required. The particulars of anchors, cables, ſails, cabouſe, canow, &c to be known of the ſubſcribers, and the ſchooner will be in town to be viewed 3 days before the ſale. WARHAM & PRIOLEAU.

MY negro fellow *Cuffee* (with a wooden leg) frequently hiring himſelf out without my knowledge, whereby I am defrauded of his wages: This is forbid the hiring of him but of me, on pain of proſecution.—I have alſo a well known very good negro bricklayer (named Tom) to hire out by the month or year. And a brick houſe in Union-ſtreet, to lett, ſituate at the corner of Unity Alley, and very commodious for buſineſs. Inquire of

JACOB MARTIN.

WHEREAS I have taken the paſture called *Cummins's-Point:* And whereas the poſſeſſors of it heretofore have ſuſtained great damage and loſſes, by divers people taking the liberty to frequent it a gunning, and cutting wood, who alſo cut down ſhrubs and trees, and dig nuts. I therefore forwarn all perſons whoſoever, not to go into the ſaid paſture, upon any pretence, being determined to proſecute every offender with the utmoſt ſeverity.

RICHARD WAINWRIGHT.

WHEREAS *Miſs* Tibby Mowyet *and her adviſers, have been ſo imprudent to publiſh a declaration, which I ſigned out of pure reſpect to the fair ſex in general, and her in particular, with an intention (as was then repreſented to me) to clear up ſome indecent reports ſhe very fooliſhly ſpread on herſelf and me to ſome few of her friends, and for the ſupport of her character in* Jamaica: *But as the publication of that paper is intended (as ſome of my friends take it) more to affront me than with a good deſign, I take this public method therefore to* DECLARE, *that I do not take it as ſuch (for how can a man be affronted in clearing the innocent), and I am only ſorry, neither her counſel nor I knew, at the time of forming it, it was to be publiſhed, or we might have added, to make her good character more ample, what ſhe and I only knows, but as that cannot be done now, I muſt only deſire thoſe who want a further vindication of her character, to apply to me, and they ſhall be fully ſatiſfied (if they will take my word) of the virtuous deportment, chaſte behaviour, modeſt aſſurance, and meek temper, of the above amiable Miſs* Tibby Mowyet, *whoſe goodneſs in forgiving my raſhneſs I ſhall never forget.*

JAMES ADAM.

N B. *In my abſence, inquire at* Ashley Ferry.

RUN AWAY the beginning of laſt June, from my plantation on John's Iſland, 2 negro men, one named Cupid, a bricklayer by trade, the other named Cuffee, a cooper, both well known in Charles Town and in moſt parts of the country. Whoever brings one or both to me, or to the work-houſe, ſhall have a reward of 20 l. for the former, and 10 for the latter; and whoever gives notice of their being harboured by any white perſon, ſhall have a further reward of 20 l. if convicted by a white man, or 10 l. if by a negro. MEL. St JOHN.

RAN (or ſtolen) away, *Sept.* 16th, 1756. a young ſlim new negro fellow, about 19 years of age, and about 5 feet 5 inches high; had on when he went away, a check'd ſhirt and oſnabrug trowſers, but no cap, and was bought at my late ſale; he was named *Pompey*, but it's ſuppoſed won't remember his name. Whoever delivers him to me or to the warden of the work houſe, ſhall have 5 pounds reward, and all reaſonable charges paid

JOHN GUERARD.

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HENRY CARTER of *Wateree* fork, advertiſes a little black mare, above the marks of age, having ſome white hairs on her forehead, and a ſmall white ſtroke on the left ſide of her neck, branded on the mounting buttock with a large blotched brand, drove up ſome time ago with a parcel of horſes from about *Orangeburg*; and a bay mare colt, her iſſue, about 16 months old. The owner may have them again applying to *Stephen Crell*, T.M.

SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS belonging to the three youngeſt children of *Daniel Huger*, Eſq; deceaſed, to be lett at intereſt. Inquire of *Peter Manigault*.

TO BE SOLD at public Vendue, at the plantation of Mr. BENJAMIN FULLER deceaſed, near *Aſhley-ferry*, on the 8th day of *October* next (if a fair day, if not on the firſt fair day after) a ſtock of cattle, horſes, hogs, ſundry houſhold goods, plate, &c The property not to be altered 'till the money is paid.

Thomas Fuller,
William Fuller, } Adminiſtrators.
Benjamin Fuller,

TO BE LETT, and end entered upon in *December* next, the houſe wherein the ſubſcriber now lives, in *Broad ſtreet*. Any perſon inclinable to rent the ſame, may apply to *William Ellis*.

AS the Subſcribers are now on a general Settlement of the Affairs of their Store at *Monck's Corner*; IT IS THEREFORE REQUIRED, that all Perſons indebted to them by Bond, Note, or Book-Debt, do diſcharge the ſame by the *firſt* of *December* next, otherwiſe they will be ſued without farther Notice

NEUFVILLES & ANDERSON.

TO BE SOLD *at public Vendue*,

ON *the 20th of* October *next, at the plantation on which* Thomas Croſthwaite *deceaſed lived, about 3 miles up the Path, for ready money, part of the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of ſome ſlaves, cattle, horſes, and houſhold goods. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe before, may treat with*

Mary Croſthwaite.

Who has loſt a canow that had been ſawn in two and widened, painted red.

TO BE SOLD,

AT the uſual place in *Charles-Town*, on tueſday the 12th day of *October* next, a large double houſe, ſituate in *George-Town*, and fronting Broad-ſtreet, with a good kitchen, and a range of 3 ſtores fronting the Bay, with a good wharf belonging to the ſame; all lately occupied by Meſſrs. *Croſthwaite, Brown & Drakeford*: Alſo a very good ſchooner, with her tackle and furniture, and 3 negro men, one a cooper, and the other 2 good boatmen. And as there is an abſolute neceſſity of having the affairs of the ſaid company brought to a ſpeedy ſettlement, all perſons who are any ways indebted to them are deſired to diſcharge their reſpective debts by the 10th day of *November next*, to either of the ſubſcribers, and to take notice that after that day, all ſuch debts as are then outſtanding, will without diſtinction be put into the hands of Mr. *Charles Pinckney* attorney at law, to be ſued for.

Joſeph Brown,
William Drakeford.

FOUND near Mr. *Benoiſt*'s up the Path, a trooping ſaddle, without a houſing, but has ſwivel ſtirrups, the ſeat very bad, and the whole wanting repairs. Paying for advertiſing, and giving ſomething to the finder, the owner may have it of

Mary Drummond.

AN exceeding good SPINNET, to be ſold, by

BREMAR & NEYLE.

THE BOOKS belonging to the CHARLES TOWN LIBRARY SOCIETY, are at the houſe of Mr. William Carwithin, in Elliot-ſtreet, oppoſite the ſtore of Meſſrs. Glen, Cooper, and co. where attendance is given 5 days in the week from 9 to 12 in the forenoon, and 3 to 5 in the afternoon, to deliver out books to ſuch members who are not in arrear from before January laſt; but ſuch who are on payment to Mr. Remington their ſecretary, will be intitled to all privileges as members.

THOMAS SMITH, Preſident.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, a negro fellow named Winter, about 30 years of age, formerly belonging to Mr. Samuel Wainwright, and is ſuppoſed to conceal himſelf about Gooſe Creek. Whoever delivers him to me, or the warden of the work houſe, ſhall have 10 l. reward, and reaſonable charges.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, jun.

TO BE SOLD, *one of the beſt plantations in the province for water, adjoining the widow* Sanders's *at the* Horſe ſhoe, *containing* 844 *acres of good indico, corn, and rice land, and very convenient dams, whereon is, a barn of* 40 *feet by* 25, *ſeveral out-houſes,* 2 *ſets of new indico vats, with one for lime: And* 9 *acres and* 6 *perches of land adjoining* Mr. Auſtin's *avenue, half a mile from* Charles-Town. *Inquire of the printer.*

TO be ſold reaſonable, an exceeding good tract of land upon the Indian field ſwamp, about 9 miles from Four Hole bridge, joining the late major Fuller's, and capt John Poſtell's lands) containing 510 acres, all of which good for rice, corn, and indico, and has plenty of water in the very drieſt of times. Apply to *Abraham Dupont*.

RUN AWAY, *in June laſt, a ſhort well ſet negro man named* Dick, *much pitted with the* Small-Pox, *well known about* Gooſe Creek, Ponpon, *the* Horſe ſhoe, *and* Stono, *at ſome of which places he may be harboured; had on an oznabrug ſhirt, white negro jacket and breeches, felt hat, &c Whoever delivers him to me at* Stono, *or to the warden of the work-houſe, ſhall have* 5 l. *reward, beſides what is given by law.*

Thomas Snipes.

STRAY'D or ſtolen off *Charles-Town* green, the beginning of *Auguſt*, a bay horſe with a ſhort ſwitch tail, about 13 and an half or 14 hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder *IV* in one or like the head of a dart. Whoever delivers him, or gives information where he may be had, to Doct. James Reid at Ponpon, or Meſſrs. Stobo's in Charles-Town, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

STRAY'D or ſtolen from my plantation at Gooſe-Creek, a bright bay natural pacing horſe about 14 hands, 4 years old, a few white hairs in his forehead, and branded on the mounting ſhoulder and buttock I C; was brought from the northward by one Ephraim Cannon. Whoever delivers him to me in Charles Town, ſhall be rewarded.

CHARLES LOWNDES.

IF *JOHN KUNDULL*, otherwiſe called JOHN CUNDELL, or any of his relations are living, and will apply to the ſubſcriber on the Indian-land, they will hear of ſomething to their ſatisfaction.

JOSEPH SEALY.

CHARLES-TOWN, Printed by PETER TIMOTHY.

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